DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 111 383 52 IR 002 437

TITLE	A Report on Libraries; ASCOG District.
INSTITUTION	Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments, Duncan.
SPONS AGENCY	Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.; Oklahoma State Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City.
PUB DATE	19 Jun 75
NOTE	87p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS	*Census Figures; Demography; Employment Patterns; Library Networks; *Library Planning; Library Services; Library Standards; *Library Surveys; Needs; *Public Libraries; Regional Cooperation; *Rural Areas; Statistical Data; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	ASCOG; *Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments; Multicounty Library Systems; Oklahoma

ABSTRACT

An indepth study was made of each of the 16 libraries in the Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments (ASCOG) region. As an essential aid to library planning, census data was analyzed to determine the social, economic, educational characteristics, and the geographic distribution of the population to be served. The library survey looked at each library's facilities and services and how each compared to the minimum standards established by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in its goals for 1975. The needs and special service characteristics of each library were also detailed. The study concluded that the major problem of libraries in the ASCOG region was lack of space for books and services. Finances were also difficult. Multicounty library systems were recommended as the solution. Specific suggestions were made for the development of such systems in each ASCOG county. (Author/SL)

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ASSOCIATION OF
SOUTH CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES

ASCOG DISTRICT

June 1975

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This document was prepared by the Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments (ASCOG) and financed by a grant from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

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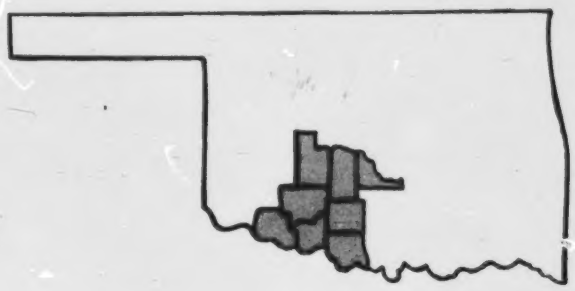
802 MAIN
DUNCAN, OKLAHOMA 73533
PHONE 405/252-0595



This document was approved and adopted as the official Report on Libraries for the Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments, Area IX, by the Board of Directors on the 19th day of June, 1975.

Robert J. Hays
President of the Board

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments acknowledges the time and energy spent by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the ASCOG libraries and their staffs and all local, elected officials in, organizing and compiling this plan. Without their assistance and perserverance this document would not have been possible.

Of special importance are the policy directions of the ASCOG Board of Directors which provided the necessary catalyst for this plan to be written.

Jerry C. Oliver
Economic Development Specialist

Association of
South Central Oklahoma Governments

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INTRODUCTION

With so many rapid changes in the world today, people are hungering for library service which will carry them from the present into the future without extreme hardships. For a community library to meet the needs of the people, they must also conform to progress.

In this report, an indepth study was made of each of the sixteen libraries in the ASCOG Region. This included a look at the facilities, services and how each compared to the minimum standards established by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in its "Goals for '75".

It is the sincere hope that the following information will be of substantial use to those who are dedicated to constantly improving libraries in Oklahoma and in the ASCOG Region. It should also serve as a continual guide to library boards, librarians, staff assistants and concerned citizens who seek to better library services.

A Report on Libraries
ASCOG District

CHAPTER I: INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION TO POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In any planning activity, it is essential to recognize all social, economic, educational, and geographical variables to ensure that all of the individual characteristics of the Region are evaluated. This also assures that any request of the people is carried out and in their own best interest. To purposely ignore any major features of a region would only bring problems when the planning was being implemented.

The following pages will unfold many of the major characteristics of the ASCOG Region which would have some influence on any forthcoming library projects.

Population Characteristics

Planning is often conceptualized as directed toward a physical object. Thus, we hear of planning for a highway, planning for a library or planning for a city. But, in each case we should be planning for people. Planning for the people who will use the highway, library, or who live and work in a city.

In planning for the ASCOG District, the people of the district are the primary concern. Obviously, to plan for people means we have to know something about them. Therefore, this section will review present population characteristics and analyze trends and projections for the ASCOG District. The people of ASCOG are unique in their own right. They have different characteristics, problems and opportunities from any of the other planning districts of Oklahoma. By studying the features of the population, a library study can be directed toward the maximum possible benefit of the people of the eight counties in ASCOG.

Spatial Distribution of Population in ASCOG

The distribution of population over the ASCOG District indicates a historic decrease in rural farm inhabitants and an increase in urban growth centers. This spatial transition from rural predominance in earlier years to urban centers is reflective of man's technology. The modern day farmer or rancher is capable of managing larger acreages and this increase in land holding is almost a necessity for larger profits.

Rural population is decreasing and making way for larger and more productive agricultural business in ASCOG. The largest average land holdings are found along the Red River where Jefferson, Tillman, and Cotton Counties average 556 acres while the remaining counties average 368 acres. The northern counties which are affected by a growing metropolitan area have the smallest average land holding and the highest rural density of population. The average land holding for Caddo, Grady and McClain Counties is 340 acres or an average of 216 acres per farm less than those counties in the southern part of the District.

ASCOG overall has had an out-migration of people even though it experienced a slight gain in population between 1960 and 1970. How can you gain in population and yet have an out-migration? An examination of Caddo County indicates a population increase of 310 people between 1960 and 1970. During the same ten year period there were 5,100 births and 3,100 deaths which should account for a natural increase in population of 2,100 but there were only 310, therefore, an out-migration of 1,790 people took place between 1960 and 1970. There were 1,790 people who were attracted out of the County during this time frame. The same story exists for the total eight county area where the population gain was only 12,725 while there was a natural increase of 26,500 people. This means that an out-migration of 13,775 people took place during this past decade.

The population has been attracted to the employment centers abutting the District. (See summary at the end of the chapter). The cumulation of population towards larger growth centers such as the surrounding areas

of Oklahoma City, Wichita Falls, Dallas, Ft. Worth, and Lawton is continuing to occur. The shift of population is not totally coming from the rural non-incorporated areas of the region but from urban places. This pattern of rural and urban population shifting to metropolitan growth centers has been somewhat slowed by the decentralization of industries providing a basic industry other than agricultural production to many small communities of ASCOG. As job opportunities continue to occur in the small cities and towns of ASCOG, the natural employment opportunities and related attractions of a larger basic economy may reverse the out-migration trend.

The population growth of the region will occur in different forms depending on which geographic end of ASCOG a person lives. The northern segments of the District are definitely affected by the metropolitan sprawl of Oklahoma City and Norman whereas, the southern counties will have growth which will occur within or on the fringe of urban centers, Comanche and Stephens Counties in the center of the Region will experience growth in and around Duncan and Lawton. This population growth may take the form of section line development on acreage tracts or within a (totally planned) rural or urban subdivision. Most of the communities within ASCOG will experience a gain in population or the population loss will be slight. See summary for further details on how this will affect the libraries.

There are several factors which have caused a return to rural non-farm living by the population of urban centers other than low density living, pleasing environment or the rural countryside, and mobility of modern man.

1. Federal loans and grants encourage rural development especially those of the Farmers Home Administration.

2. Rural Water Districts enable many farmers, ranchers, and rural residents to have a domestic water supply system without fear of ground water contamination.

3. Rural electric cooperatives enable modern power sources to reach rural areas.

4. Rural roadways are gradually being improved and reinforced enabling more vehicles on the rural system.

5. Highways connect rural areas to cities giving a high degree of access to employment centers.

Urban and rural development in the future must be planned development. The sprawling population from the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area will definitely effect the quality of life for those people residing in Grady and McClain Counties. The rural section line development stemming from the urban centers will also effect the quality of life in Stephens and Comanche Counties. Growth must be given a direction and not be allowed to endanger future agricultural production, allow inefficient use of the tax dollars, or prohibit quality development of urban areas by blocking or screening good developable land.

In summary, the spatial distribution of ASCOG's population has changed from a highly rural character with an even distribution of population

in 1940 to one having concentrations of population in urban centers and varying rural densities in 1970. The population distribution of the future will depend upon many factors but the form that it takes should be watched with sincere concern. The citizens and the various agencies composing ASCOG (counties, cities, school districts, water districts, various authorities, special interest groups and others) will all be planning the future of ASCOG. These various plans should be pulled together by a common set of growth policies applicable to the District. Such policies must give guidance to the rural and urban forms of growth.

Age Distribution

The most distinctive feature of the age distribution of the ASCOG region is the disproportionate amount of young people in Comanche County. Almost 60% of Comanche County's population is 24 years old or younger. See summary for effect this has on a library. While it is common for young people to seek employment opportunities in their region's urban center, 31% of Comanche County's population is between the ages of 15 and 24 years old.

By comparison, Jefferson County, exhibits an opposite situation. In Jefferson County only 16.7% of the population is in the prime working years of 25 to 44 years with 35.8% of the population 55 years or older.

The age distribution among urban areas displays the same situation as noted in the County data. Lawton has a median age of 23.1 years while Walters has a median age of 37.6. Only 4.9% of Lawton's population is over 65 while 20% of Walters' is over 65.

The age distribution of the population is classified into three major groups; the young, the labor force, the elderly. Each of these groups has a respective impact upon the economy and public expenditures picture. For example, a disproportionate amount of young people would mean a greater than average expenditure for schools but a strong demand for durable goods that are usually required in the formation of new families. A large number of older people would mean reduced economic activity because of the reduced earning power, accompanying retirement and the marginal nature of social security benefits. A disproportionate amount on either extreme, young or old, places a burden on the working population which is the primary source for public expenditures. Thus, the age distribution for each county and urban area should receive careful study so as to ascertain its impact, now and in the future, on the economic and public sectors of the economy.

Sex Distribution

All counties of the ASCOG region have a predominance of females except for Comanche County. A predominance of females is common for an aged or normal population distribution. The exception of Comanche County is partially explained by the occurrence of a large number of young people, since there is usually a greater percentage of males born and only in the latter years does the percentage start to shift in favor of females.

The large percentage of males in Comanche County is also a result of Fort Sill and its large assignment. The overall impact of Comanche

County or the Lawton Metropolitan Area on the region can be seen by the fact that the seven other counties are predominantly female, yet the population size of Comanche is enough to cause the eight-county region to have a sex distribution of 51.4% males.

Family Size

The family size or persons per household has decreased during the ten year period ending in 1970. This trend is perhaps most important as an indicator of a higher standard of living. Although the population has increased moderately there are fewer persons per household which demands that there be an increase in housing units. Another factor which determines household size is the declining birthrate.

Educational Attainment

Comanche County has a median of 12.3 years of education for persons 25 years or older. Jefferson County has the lowest median years of education, 10.1. Likewise, 25.6% of Comanche County's population has completed one or more years of college, while Jefferson County's percentage is 12.1. Overall 18.7% of the region's population over 25 years has completed at least one year of college.

Of urban areas 62.8% of persons over 25 years old in Lawton have graduated from high school. On the other end, 39.0% of the persons over 25 years old in Marlow have graduated from high school. In every case, the percentage of persons over 25 years old completing high school in the urban areas is greater than the same percentages for their respective counties.

Summary

ASCOG has three northern counties bearing similarities and three southern counties closely related with two counties central to the region possessing a little of both the north and south characteristics. The people of the three southern counties of Cotton, Jefferson, and Tillman have a higher average age (38.4) than the northern five counties (31.0). The total ASCOG District has a higher average age than does Oklahoma. The urban centers (over 2,500 population) have a low average age population with Lawton possessing the average of 23.1. The difference in average ages between the people of Lawton and Marlow is 19.6 years. There are more people per household in the higher populated areas in the central and northern portions of the District than in the south. Comanche County had the largest number per household of 3.18 persons. Comanche, Stephens, and Grady have the largest average years of education completed for those persons over 25 residing in the District. The lowest is Jefferson County with the median number of years completed of 10.1. The more urban areas of the District have overall a larger number of people completing more years of public education than the more rural counties.

The population trend towards decentralization will bring more people back to rural areas and communities within ASCOG. This trend is due to Federal assistance to rural areas, accessibility of rural areas to urban employment centers, and the decentralization of industry. The population projections shown in this report indicate a growth of major communities within the region while the small town and rural areas will stay at the same population through 1990.

Libraries can be found in all eight counties of the ASCOG District, but this does not imply that service is adequate enough to meet the patrons' needs.

With a decrease of rural inhabitants and a continual increase of urban population, this has brought more demands upon city libraries to increase their services. Also, to many people, city life has brought more leisure time and a large portion of this excess time is being spent in the community library.

At one time, most pleasure reading ceased once school had been completed and the vast majority of library service was devoted to juveniles and students, but this is no longer the case. It is the estimation of one librarian that currently, at least 50% of library services go to adults. This is attributed primarily to the fact that there is a higher education level which brings a higher level of reading and researching. Libraries help train adult employees of local businesses by providing reading and reference materials. Since 84% of the jobs in the ASCOG District are non-agricultural one can imagine how much of a demand is put to the library.

Another new load on the community library is the current recession. This brings more people searching for free entertainment, especially the poor. With 20% of the people, in five counties, making less than $3,000 annually, it invites a large amount of people to visit the library. Citizens, 65 years of age and older, constitute 15% of the ASCOG population. With people living longer, this pressures the library to exert more service with no increase of funds.

As nearly as possible, the library should fit into the educational pattern of the children and young people of the community in relation to school, information, and recreational reading. Currently 49% of the ASCOG population is twenty-four years of age and under. This clearly says that additional library service is needed to help the young people during the school months and especially during the summer months when they have so much idle time.

This library report did not embrace the libraries at Cameron University in Lawton and the University of Science and Arts in Chickasha, but a brief synopsis will be given.

Cameron University has a library of 147,000 volumes and 1,171 magazine subscriptions. Approximately 9,661 new books are added annually. The staff includes 6 full-time professional librarians, 5 non-professional employees and 12 part-time employees. Last year's budget was $200,374 which was paid by the state. Their hours of operation are from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Thursday; Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and Sunday 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

The University of Science and Arts, in Chickasha, has 74,831 volumes in their library with 597 annual magazine subscriptions. Last year 2,932 new books were added and the annual budget, paid by the state, was $74,725. From Monday through Thursday hours of operation are 7:45 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Friday they open at 7:45 a.m. and close at 4:30 p.m. Saturday the library is closed and Sunday they are open from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Economic Characteristics

The present and future state of the ASCOG economy affects everyone. The economic climate affects the ability of the public sector to provide for such services as schools, streets, and parks. Therefore, a careful analysis of the economic characteristics of the ASCOG region is essential to the planning program and to the progressive development of the region.

Labor Force

The labor force is a combination of those persons employed and those that are unemployed. It is the total number of persons who desire to work and are potential employees. Between 1960 and 1971 the labor force of the ASCOG region experienced a modest increase. The key to this trend is Comanche County or the Lawton Metropolitan Area which had a peak in 1969 but declined to a 1971 total that was slightly less than the 1967 total. Because of the dominance of Comanche County, any fluctuation or stagnation has a strong impact on the complete region.

Employment and Unemployment

The total number of persons employed in the ASCOG region shows a trend corresponding to the trend in the labor force figures, a peak in 1969 with a gradual decline thereafter. However, the 1971 figure for the number employed is still slightly greater than the 1967 figure. The employment since 1967 has been stable with no great increase or decrease.

The unemployment rate for the region stood at 7.0% in comparison to a 5.8% rate for Oklahoma. Each is an increase over the 1969 rates. Within the region there is a considerable variation among counties, with Cotton County having the lowest rate, 3.6%, and Tillman County with the highest rate of 13.6%. Unemployment in the cities and towns in the ASCOG District vary because most of the smaller communities have one or two major employers and any decrease in work force will have a dramatic effect on the percentage of unemployment. In almost all of the counties, except for Cotton, the present unemployment rate is a cause for concern and a sign that coordinated well-planned efforts at expanding the job opportunities is clearly needed.

While some of the increase in the unemployment rate is attributable to national economics, the unemployment rate of the region has shown a consistent pattern of exceeding the rate for the State of Oklahoma. It would appear that effective economic development activities are essential to the general health and well being of the ASCOG economy.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Production

The agricultural employment has clearly declined over the past five years until it presently accounts for 16.0% of the region's labor force. See summary on how the non-agricultural employment has affected the public library. There has been a trend in recent years for a decrease in the number of farms and an increase in their size. This trend is still occurring at a decreasing rate. There were one hundred and twenty-five (125) fewer farms in the region at the end of a five-year period 1964-1969.

The market value of all agricultural products sold increased by $37,822,268. This increase was due primarily because of the increased production in livestock and poultry. The value of livestock and poultry products rose $36,710,767 during the five year period. It is also evident that the value of crops and nursery products did not increase significantly. Forest products represent a small and fluctuating quantity within the District.

Within the non-agricultural sector, manufacturing has shown the greatest percentage increase among the wage and salary employees. The government category showed a decline, a rarity in this day and time. The government decline is effected by the dwindling military activity in Viet Nam and the present climate for defense appropriations as they relate to Fort Sill.

In the non-agricultural sector, manufacturing has shown a healthy increase in Comanche and Grady Counties between 1958 and 1967. These increases could be partly influenced by the improved accessibility to the Oklahoma City market and transport mode.

While wholesale trade in sales declined in some counties, Caddo, Comanche, Grady, and Tillman Counties experienced good gains. Retail sales increased in all counties except Tillman and Comanche showing the greatest growth in absolute and percentage terms. Recent sales tax revenue figures indicate a continuation of this general trend.

Income: Personal and Family

In family income per county, five counties had over 20.0% of the district's families making less than $3,000 per year. Overall, 17.2% of the District's families make less than $3,000, the usual level used to determine poverty. In the summary it is shown how this 20% affects the local library. (The family size relates to minimum income requirements also in determining a lower than minimum income).

Cotton County leads the District in median income with $8,929 per family with the lowest county being Jefferson with $6,476 per family. In per capita income, Cotton again is the leader with $2,814 while Caddo has a per capita income of only $1,959. An interesting fact is that despite Cotton County's high relative figures in these categories, 20.9% of the families in Cotton County fall below the poverty line. For the District the median income was $6,850 for families in 1969. This is less than the median of $7,727 per family within the State.

Mean family income and per capita income are unduely influenced by a small number of wealthy persons. This is the case in Cotton County. For example, there are 32 families in Cotton County that make over $50,000 per year, while the larger Jefferson County does not have a single family in that category. Using median income as a more valid indication of overall economic well-being, Cotton County is fourth in the region. In fact, the counties with the two lowest percentages in the poverty level have the highest median family income.

Among urban areas, only 14.6% of the families are below the poverty level. It is common for urban areas to have greater income levels than

their surrounding counties and in most cases this is true for the ASCOG region.

Two points are striking in studying the income of urban families. First, Lawton does not show up in its usual leadership position. Secondly, Walters and Duncan show a rather larger level in median family income, mean income, and per capita income. This is a partial result of the Fort Sill Military Complex and a salary level that is somewhat below average for a large segment of the Lawton populace.

Education

Higher Education

There are two public institutions of higher education within ASCOG. These institutions are: Cameron State University at Lawton and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma at Chickasha. Each school provides a four-year undergraduate program in the liberal arts. Both schools are state supported and under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Board of Regents for Higher Education. For specific details on each library, refer to the chapter summary.

The student body of each school is derived almost exclusively from the State of Oklahoma. Indeed, a strong majority of the students at each school are from the respective home county of the institution.

An example of this strong local trend is shown in the fact that 555 students out of the USAO's enrollment of 1,117 are from Grady County. For Cameron State University, 2,940 students out of an enrollment of 3,716 students are from Comanche County. This is almost 80% of Cameron's

enrollment. Stephens County has the second highest enrollment with only 245 students and 6.5%. Although enrollment drops sharply after the home county, in both cases the vast majority of the remaining enrollment at the two colleges comes from the adjoining ASCOG counties.

It would appear that both schools are "commuter schools" in that their student body comes from within driving range. Beyond that driving range the students begin to exercise more diversity in their choice. If no school is close by and moving is necessary, there is more of a tendency to look around to the University of Oklahoma or Central State University for example. The biggest and most important occurrence is the move itself, overcoming inertia. Once that move is initiated, an extra 50 or 75 miles is much less important.

Vocational - Technical Education

Vocational - Technical (Vo-Tech) training is not normally considered as higher education. Yet it deserves its own special attention as an equal counterpart to colleges. For many young people, Vo-Tech School represents the final career training that they will receive. In addition, it should be considered as a district resource as well as a viable alternative for students without the inclination or financial means by which to pursue a college degree.

There are five Vo-Tech school districts operating within ASCOG with Schools at Chickasha, Wayne, Lawton, Ft. Cobb, and Duncan. Each Vo-Tech district except one is a voluntary association of regular school

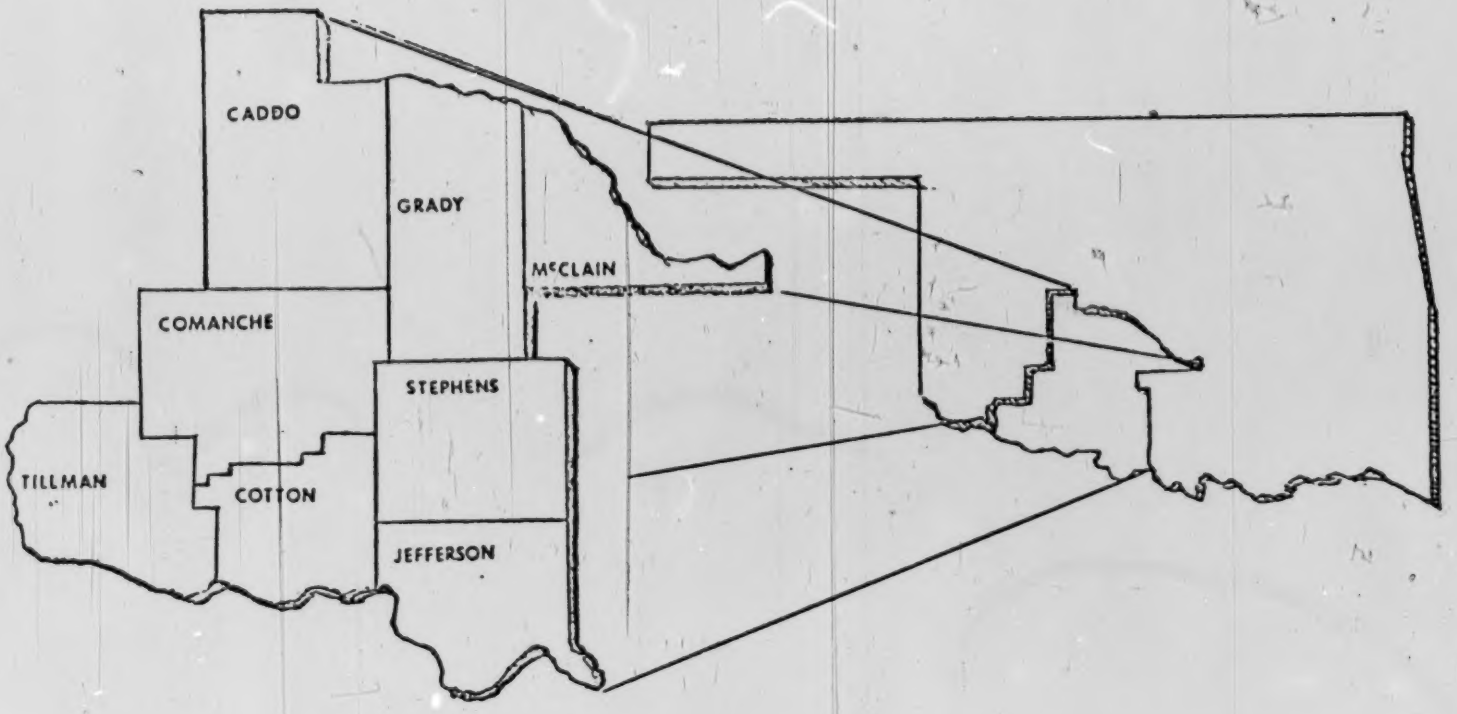
districts. The exception is Duncan which is one of the four original Vo-Tech districts in the state established by the legislature.

The northern portion of the district is almost blanketed with Vo-Tech districts although there are some noticeable gaps in service areas. In contrast, the southern portion of the district is a virtual blank. In fact, there are no school districts in the southern tier of Tillman, Cotton and Jefferson Counties. This is unfortunate and deserves attention for corrective action.

Technical training can help provide the skilled labor force necessary to attract and retain industry. This in turn effects the ability of the counties to maintain a stable population much less to attempt to grow. In addition, Vo-Tech training can be utilized as a valuable aid in improving the earning capacity of individuals and thus the economy of an area. This should be considered as a priority in certain depressed counties of ASCOG.

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES



POPULATION TRENDS BY COUNTY

1940 - 1970

COUNTY	1940	1950	1960	1970
Caddo	41,567	34,913	28,621	28,931
Comanche*	38,988	55,165	90,803	108,144
Cotton	12,884	10,180	8,031	6,832
Grady	41,116	34,872	29,590	29,354
Jefferson	15,107	11,122	8,192	7,125
McClain	19,205	14,681	12,740	14,157
Stephens	13,090	34,071	37,990	35,902
Tillman	20,754	17,598	14,654	12,901
ASCOG DISTRICT	220,711	212,602	230,621	243,346

* Lawton Metropolitan Area

SOURCE: County Building Block Data for Regional Analysis: Oklahoma, W. Peach, R. Poole, and J. Tarver; U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

POPULATION OF COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

	1970	1960	Percent Change
Caddo			
Anadarko	6,682	6,299	6.1
Apache	1,421	1,455	-2.3
Binger	730	603	21.1
Bridgeport	142	139	2.2
Carnegie	1,723	1,500	14.9
Cement	892	959	-7.0
Cyril	1,302	1,284	1.4
Eakly	228	217	5.1
Fort Cobb	722	687	5.1
Gracemont	424	306	38.6
Hinton	889	907	-2.0
Hydro	706	670	5.4
Lookeba	165	158	4.4
Comanche			
Cache	1,106	1,003	10.3
Chattanooga	302	356	-15.2
Elgin	840	540	55.6
Faxon	121	137	-11.7
Fletcher	950	884	7.5
Ft. Sill	21,217	---	---
Geronimo	587	199	195.0
Indiahoma	434	378	14.8
Lawton	74,470	61,697	20.7
Sterling	675	562	20.1
Cotton			
Devol	129	117	10.3
Randlett	384	356	7.9
Temple	1,354	1,282	5.6
Walters	2,611	2,825	-7.6
Grady			
Alex	492	545	-9.7
Amber	---	---	---
Bradley	247	294	-16.0
Chickasha	14,194	14,866	-4.5
Minco	1,129	1,021	10.6
Ninnekah	---	---	---
Norge	---	---	---
Pocasset	---	---	---
Rush Springs	1,301	1,303	6.0
Tuttle	1,640	855	91.8
Verden	439	405	8.4

Continued

	1970	1960	Percent Change
Jefferson			
Addington	123	144	-14.6
Cornish	90	127	-29.1
Hastings	184	200	-8.0
Ringling	1,206	1,170	3.1
Ryan	1,011	978	3.4
Sugden	54	68	-20.6
Terral	636	585	8.7
Waurika	1,833	1,933	-5.2
McClain			
Blanchard	1,580	1,377	14.7
Byars	247	256	-3.5
Dibble	184	127	44.9
Goldsby	298	---	---
Newcastle	1,271	---	---
Purcell	4,076	3,729	9.3
Rosedale	98	88	11.4
Washington	322	278	15.8
Wayne	618	517	19.5
Stephens			
Comanche	1,862	2,082	-10.6
Duncan	10,718	20,009	-1.5
Empire City	23	---	---
Marlow	3,995	4,027	-0.8
Meridian	---	---	---
Loco	193	268	-28.0
Velma	611	---	---
Tillman			
Davidson	515	429	20.0
Frederick	6,132	5,879	4.3
Grandfield	1,524	1,606	-5.1
Hollister	105	166	-36.7
Loveland	36	90	-60.0
Manitou	308	269	14.5
Tipton	1,206	1,117	8.0

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

ASCOG POPULATION FORECAST

County	Community	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
CADDO		28,931	30,486	31,919	34,052	36,359
	Anadarko	6,682	7,926	9,072	10,779	12,624
	Apache	1,421	1,463	1,506	1,570	1,639
	Binger	730	751	773	806	842
	Bridgeport	142	146	151	157	164
	Carnegie	1,723	1,775	1,827	1,905	1,989
	Cement	1,302	1,346	1,386	1,444	1,508
	Cyril	892	917	944	984	1,027
	Eakly	228	234	241	251	262
	Ft. Cobb	722	721	763	795	831
	Gracemont	424	439	452	471	492
	Hinton	889	917	944	984	1,027
	Hydro	805	829	853	890	929
	Lookeba	165	166	171	178	186
COMANCHE		108,144	112,546	117,569	123,826	130,535
	Cache	1,106	1,146	1,192	1,250	1,312
	Chattanooga	302	312	325	341	358
	Elgin	840	928	1,028	1,154	1,288
	Faxon	121	126	132	138	145
	Fletcher	950	986	1,026	1,075	1,129
	Ft. Sill	21,217	21,217	21,217	21,217	21,217
	Geronimo	587	807	1,058	1,371	1,707
	Indiahoma	434	450	468	491	515
	Lawton	74,470	78,432	82,953	88,584	94,622
	Sterling	675	699	728	763	801
COTTON		6,832	6,605	6,650	6,754	6,855
	Devol	129	129	133	135	137
	Randlett	384	381	386	392	396
	Temple	1,354	1,339	1,350	1,371	1,392
	Walters	2,611	2,584	2,640	2,770	2,897
GRADY		29,354	30,995	32,717	34,896	37,253
	Alex	492	500	507	516	526
	Bradley	247	250	254	258	263
	Chickasha	14,194	15,425	16,716	18,351	20,118
	Minco	1,129	1,314	1,507	1,752	2,018
	Pocasset	450	457	464	472	481
	Rush Springs	1,381	1,399	1,420	1,445	1,472
	Tuttle	1,640	1,825	2,018	2,263	2,529
	Verden	439	445	452	460	468
JEFFERSON		7,125	7,114	7,182	7,317	7,451
	Addington	123	121	122	124	127
	Cornish	90	90	91	93	94
	Hastings	184	184	186	189	193
	Ringling	1,206	1,204	1,215	1,238	1,261
	Ryan	1,011	1,009	1,019	1,038	1,057

Continued

County	Community	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
JEFFERSON (Cont'd)						
	Sugden	54	54	55	56	57
	Terral	636	635	641	653	665
	Waurika	1,833	1,830	1,915	2,084	2,251
McCLAIN		14,157	14,989	15,960	17,167	18,478
	Blanchard	1,580	1,616	1,660	1,712	1,770
	Byars	247	253	259	268	277
	Dibble	184	188	193	199	206
	Goldsby	298	305	313	323	334
	Newcastle	1,271	1,396	1,541	1,723	1,919
	Oklahoma City	249	255	262	270	279
	Purcell	4,076	4,700	5,428	6,334	7,316
	Rosedale	98	100	103	106	110
	Washington	322	329	338	349	361
	Wayne	618	632	649	670	692
STEPHENS		35,902	38,108	40,431	43,339	46,492
	Comanche	1,862	1,906	1,953	2,011	2,074
	Duncan	19,718	21,703	23,794	26,411	29,249
	Empire City	23	24	24	25	26
	Loco	193	198	204	210	218
	Marlow	3,995	4,149	4,312	4,516	4,736
	Velma	611	627	644	666	689
TILLMAN		12,901	13,211	13,556	14,071	14,603
	Davidson	515	519	524	531	539
	Frederick	6,132	6,411	6,731	7,185	7,664
	Grandfield	1,524	1,537	1,551	1,572	1,594
	Hollister	105	106	107	108	110
	Loveland	36	36	37	37	38
	Manitou	308	311	314	318	322

AGE CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY FOR ASCOG - 1970

	Caddo		Comanche [1]		Cotton		Grady		Jefferson		McClain		Stephens		Tillman		District	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Ages	28,931		108,144		6,832		29,354		7,125		14,157		35,902		12,901		243,346	
Less Than 5	2,237	7.7	9,569	8.8	436	6.3	2,027	6.9	436	6.1	1,024	7.2	2,312	6.4	990	7.8	19,031	7.8
5-14	5,890	20.3	20,781	19.2	1,223	17.9	5,576	18.9	1,155	16.2	2,904	20.5	6,444	17.9	2,540	19.6	46,513	19.1
15-24	4,444	15.3	33,583	31.0	897	13.1	4,412	15.0	880	12.3	1,970	13.9	5,273	14.6	1,778	13.7	53.237	21.8
25-34	2,845	9.8	14,332	13.2	683	9.9	3,134	10.6	593	8.3	1,616	11.4	3,679	10.2	1,204	9.3	28,086	11.5
35-44	2,947	10.1	10.947	10.1	641	9.3	2,957	10.0	663	8.4	1,673	11.8	4,330	12.0	1,145	8.8	25,303	10.3
45-54	3,033	10.4	8,212	7.5	850	12.4	3,228	10.9	831	11.6	1,536	10.8	4,492	12.5	1,537	11.9	23,719	9.7
55-64	3,505	12.1	5,689	5.2	914	13.3	3,441	11.7	1,094	15.3	1,501	10.6	4,325	12.0	1,629	12.6	22,098	9.0
65-74	2,406	8.3	3,112	2.8	693	10.1	2,652	9.0	868	12.1	1,098	7.7	3,110	8.6	1,183	9.1	15,112	10.3
75 +	1,624	5.6	1,919	1.7	495	7.2	1,927	6.5	605	8.4	835	5.8	1,937	5.3	895	6.9	10,237	4.2
MEDIAN AGE	31.4		22.7		38.0		33.4		42.8		32.3		35.6		34.5		33.8	

[1] Lawton SMSA or Comanche County

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY FOR THE ASCOG DISTRICT

County	Total Males	% Male	Total Female	% Female
Caddo	14,122	48.8	14,809	51.2
Comanche	60,071	55.5	48,073	44.5
Cotton	3,298	48.2	3,534	51.8
Grady	14,023	47.7	15,331	52.3
Jefferson	3,408	47.8	3,717	52.2
McClain	6,971	49.2	7,186	50.8
Stephens	17,130	47.7	18,772	52.3
Tillman	6,135	47.5	6,766	52.5
District	125,158	51.4	118,188	48.6
State of Oklahoma	1,246,355	48.7	1,312,874	51.3

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

1970 INCOME OF FAMILIES BY COUNTY

	Caddo	Comanche	Cotton	Grady	Jefferson	McClain	Stephens	Tillman	District
ALL FAMILIES	7,611	24,899	1,956	8,129	2,065	3,961	10,295	3,384	62,300
Less Than $1,000	307	1,135	54	219	115	116	389	131	2,466
1,000-1,999	466	810	149	540	189	233	503	226	3,116
2,000-2,999	891	1,403	207	892	292	347	772	362	5,116
3,000-3,999	833	1,733	158	644	220	310	771	345	5,014
4,000-4,999	731	1,853	146	642	162	335	708	309	4,886
5,000-5,999	756	2,508	161	663	197	316	791	252	5,644
6,000-6,999	707	2,369	150	692	141	442	891	377	5,769
7,000-7,999	611	2,163	137	682	146	288	794	288	5,109
8,000-8,999	528	1,839	132	472	125	275	952	165	4,488
9,000-9,999	348	1,457	149	420	61	254	678	210	3,577
10,000-11,999	594	2,804	139	816	187	435	975	311	6,261
12,000-14,999	438	2,298	133	633	117	309	1,010	193	5,131
15,000-24,999	336	2,103	176	608	61	251	891	152	4,578
25,000-49,999	59	325	33	171	52	40	143	54	877
50,000 +	6	99	32	35	---	10	27	9	218
MEDIAN INCOME	$5,764	7,295	6,687	6,671	5,277	6,732	7,406	6,178	
MEAN INCOME	$6,621	8,414	8,929	7,986	6,476	7,596	8,319	7,029	
PER CAPITA INCOME	$1,959	2,569	2,814	2,434	2,109	2,266	2,609	2,092	

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

1970 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COUNTY

	Caddo	Comanche	Cotton	Grady	Jefferson	McClain	Stephens	Tillman	District
Total Pop. 25 yrs. & Older	16,344	44,338	4,256	17,354	4,672	8,274	21,869	7,555	124,662
No. School Yrs. Completed (%)	292 (1.7)	357 (.8)	107 (2.5)	157 (.9)	134 (2.8)	93 (1.1)	209 (.9)	207 (2.7)	1,556 (1.2)
Elementary: 1-4 Yrs.	968 (5.9)	1,040 (2.3)	226 (5.3)	945 (5.4)	336 (7.1)	456 (5.5)	897 (4.1)	431 (5.7)	5,299 (4.2)
5-7 Yrs.	2,362 (14.4)	3,335 (7.5)	459 (10.7)	2,280 (13.1)	685 (14.6)	1,193 (14.4)	2,402 (10.9)	1,097 (14.5)	13,813 (11.0)
8 Yrs.	2,783 (17.0)	3,982 (8.9)	783 (18.3)	2,711 (15.6)	720 (15.4)	1,545 (18.6)	3,071 (14.0)	1,086 (14.3)	16,681 (13.3)
High School: 1-3 Yrs.	3,560 (21.7)	8,097 (18.2)	900 (21.1)	3,705 (21.3)	1,029 (22.0)	1,704 (20.5)	4,860 (22.0)	1,633 (21.6)	25,488 (20.4)
4 Yrs.	4,251 (26.0)	16,144 (36.4)	1,264 (29.6)	4,593 (26.4)	1,195 (25.4)	2,213 (26.7)	6,899 (31.5)	1,896 (25.0)	38,455 (30.8)
College: 1-3 Yrs.	1,222 (7.4)	6,352 (14.3)	335 (7.8)	1,610 (9.2)	275 (5.8)	664 (8.0)	2,029 (9.2)	759 (10.0)	13,248 (10.6)
4 +	906 (5.5)	5,031 (11.3)	182 (4.2)	1,353 (7.7)	298 (6.3)	406 (4.7)	1,502 (7.1)	446 (5.3)	10,124 (8.1)
Median Yrs. Completed	10.4	12.3	10.8	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.7	10.7	

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ASCOG 1967 - 1971

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CADDO	480	5.8	460	5.4	360	4.2	520	6.3	480	5.7
COMANCHE	1,500	5.6	1,675	6.2	1,600	5.8	1,900	7.0	2,000	7.4
COTTON	110	4.0	100	3.5	130	4.6	140	5.0	100	3.6
GRADY	510	5.4	420	4.5	410	4.2	490	5.0	630	6.2
JEFFERSON	220	9.6	130	6.0	70	3.2	110	418	130	5.8
McCLAIN	320	9.1	320	8.8	290	8.0	220	6.2	330	9.2
STEPHENS	490	3.5	410	3.0	530	3.8	540	3.9	700	4.9
TILLMAN	400	7.0	230	3.9	260	4.2	370	5.9	840	13.6
DISTRICT TOTAL	4,030	5.5	3,745	5.1	3,650	4.8	4,290	5.7	5,210	7.0
OKLAHOMA	43,200	4.2	45,300	4.3	43,800	4.1	55,500	5.1	64,200	5.8

SOURCE: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TREND

ASCOG 1967 - 1971

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CADDO	2,460	29.6	2,440	28.4	2,430	28.0	2,420	29.2	2,410	28.8
COMANCHE	1,150	4.2	1,150	4.2	1,100	3.9	1,075	3.9	950	3.5
COTTON	1,020	37.0	1,010	35.6	1,000	35.4	990	35.6	980	35.1
GRADY	2,240	23.8	2,230	23.7	2,220	22.8	2,210	22.5	2,200	21.7
JEFFERSON	750	32.7	740	34.1	730	33.4	720	31.7	710	31.4
McCLAIN	1,080	30.8	1,070	29.3	1,060	29.2	1,050	29.4	1,040	29.1
STEPHENS	1,590	11.4	1,590	11.6	1,580	11.2	1,520	10.8	1,560	11.0
TILLMAN	2,150	36.9	2,140	36.2	2,130	34.0	2,120	33.7	2,110	34.1
DISTRICT	12,440	17.0	12,370	16.8	12,250	16.3	12,105	16.3	11,960	16.0
STATE	146,000	14.2	144,000	13.7	144,000	13.4	143,000	13.0	139,000	12.6

SOURCE: Oklahoma Employment Commission

NON-AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

ASCOG DISTRICT 1958, 1963, 1967

	Manufactures Value Added ($1,000)			Wholesale Trade Sales ($1,000)			Retail Trade Sales ($1,000)		
	1958[1]	1963[1]	1967[2]	1958[1]	1963[1]	1967[3]	1958[1]	1963[1]	1967[3]
CADDO	D	D	D	10,650	18,303	20,219	25,987	30,707	33,254
COMANCHE	6,248	8,431	11,500	31,992	36,683	51,877	71,669	99,340	138,619
COTTON	D	D	D	8,400	7,515	5,638	6,923	8,893	9,886
GRADY	4,637	6,773	8,400	12,147	18,562	15,729	29,185	34,732	44,259
JEFFERSON	D	45	D	6,570	6,587	9,850	7,169	7,651	6,940
McCLAIN	D	185	500	4,556	3,133	1,003	10,234	13,580	14,876
STEPHENS	21,215	D	D	23,931	22,046	24,359	39,518	46,770	55,341
TILLMAN	D	1,559	2,200	10,539	14,319	14,042	16,882	16,654	18,825

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure

SOURCE:
1. County and City Data Book, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967
2. Census of Manufactures, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967
3. Census of Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967

CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS

FINDINGS

ANADARKO

The Anadarko library offers all of their service to everyone in Caddo County. Some special services they present are reading programs, in the summer, for children and during the school months offer library tours to all schools including those in small local communities.

Some regular customers of the library are pre-school children from a day nursery and children from Headstart.

More book shelves is a project hoped to be completed within the next year.

Two recommendations for the Anadarko library are to provide more reading space and increase personnel salaries.

APACHE

Apache library services extend to Boone, Cyril, and Fletcher. A special service is a summer reading program for children.

Recommendations for the Apache library are to hold a fund raising project and let the proceeds go for more books and personnel salaries. An immediate need of the library is bathroom facilities which should be funded from the City or possible donations.

BLANCHARD

A special service the Blanchard library offers is a film program at the nursing home. There is also story hour, school visits, arts and

crafts programs, childrens' theatre, storytelling and games. The library works with scout groups, the welfare department and the 4-H Club. Blanchard is fortunate to have these services because most of them would be impossible were it not for the fact that they are a member of the Pioneer Multi-County Library System.

Some recommendations would be to have the library remain open more hours. There is a desperate need for a new library building with more reading and shelving space.

CARNEGIE

Carnegie library, besides serving itself, caters to the people in Alfalfa, Oney and Ft. Cobb. A special service offered by the library is a summer reading program for children.

It is their hope, with cooperation from the Mother's Club, to provide more summer reading programs.

Improvements for the Carnegie library should cover more reading space, and an increase of new books.

CHICKASHA

The Chickasha library grants services to everyone in Grady County, though financed solely by the City of Chickasha.

Special services comprise numerous programs including films for rest homes, paperback books for the county jail, records for the blind, large print books and story hour for children.

The library is continuously involved with the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma by allowing student teaching with children in the library.

In addition, two students per semester can acquire college credit by doing independent research in library science, at the Chickasha library. Various professors, from the University, have discussion sessions on topics of interest to the people. In cooperation with one another, both the city library and the university library try to avoid duplication of new books and certain magazines.

Once a month art exhibits of a local artist are displayed in the library and one week each year the library has an art show displaying exhibits from the public schools.

Another service provided is tours of the library to Chickasha schools and surrounding towns. In February of each year, an open discussion of library improvements is open to the public.

New projects to be implemented in the forth coming year are more story hours, a summer art course and free movies for children in the summer.

One recommendation is to bring the staff up to minimum standards by adding one additional person. Also strive towards increasing their book collection.

DUNCAN

Stephens County has the opportunity to make use of the Duncan library. Special services offered by the Duncan library are radio shows on Mondays and Wednesdays, and a thirty minute television show on Fridays. Another special service, done on a voluntary basis, is taking books to those who cannot come to the library.

The Duncan library does cooperate with the school teachers by letting the classes tour the library and they lend books that are needed

for school projects.

New projects include moving into a new library building in the fall and hopefully providing more services to the people.

A recommendation would be to provide library service to the City and County jails and nursing homes. Another idea would be to buy phonographs and cassette players for their current record collection.

FREDERICK

The Frederick library services the whole Tillman County area with its facilities. After June 30, 1975, Frederick will no longer be a member of the Southern Prairie Library System, therefore many of their programs will no longer be provided to the people. Some special services will remain and they are: reading programs, story hour for children, and high school tours.

Since the building the Frederick library occupies has ample space, possibly some of it could go for more book shelves or provide more reading space.

GRANDFIELD

In the southwestern-most part of Tillman County the Grandfield library offers service to everyone, but after June 30, 1975, most special services will cease. This is due to the recent 'no' vote by Tillman County to remain in the Southern Prairie Library System.

An organization called the Friends of the Library is being formed to help solicite funds to pay for a film projector and continue the pre-school story hour and summer reading program.

If possible, the library is going to buy a Xerox Copier Machine (table model) to help inspire more people to come to the library. They are considering the idea of transforming the activity room to a Community Action Center.

Recommendation for the Grandfield library is to take funds and apply it to buy the film projector, a microfilm reader and a set of encyclopedias.

HINTON

The Hinton library offers service to its immediate area including Binger and Cogar. A special service is extended to the local rest home and those people who are unable to come to the library.

Since the library is financed primarily by the Harvest Festival and a little by the City, it would be to their advantage to use the funds for additional books and better facilities.

LAWTON

The only library in Comanche County is located in Lawton and funded solely by the City though their services cover the whole county.

In the Lawton area, bookmobile service stops at ten different locations, including senior citizen centers, and high rise apartments.

Besides the local populus making use of the Lawton library, services are also extended to all students of Cameron University and Military personnel stationed at Ft. Sill.

A new project hoped to be completed during the next year is extending bookmobile service to Cache, Sterling, Indiahoma, Faxon, Chattanooga,

Fletcher, Geronimo, and Elgin, partly financed by the county.

Improvements for the Lawton library should include new books with a strong emphasis on juvenile and young adult books. Also, for the size of the library, there should be an increase of personnel to meet the needs of the people.

MARLOW

Services from the Marlow library include Bray and the surrounding area. A special service to the school children is a tour of the library.

Future projects could include reading programs and a story hour for children.

Recommendations to the Marlow library would be to increase shelving space, add more books and possibly acquire a copying machine to offer the people more service.

PURCELL

To be a member of the Pioneer Multi-County Library System allows Purcell library to provide many special services. Some services include taking books to those unable to come to the library. Book collections are left at nursing homes and weekly films are shown at one nursing home. The library works in conjunction with Headstart and D.I.S.R.S.

For the children, there are puzzles and games and a cassette tape listening center with eight headphones. There is a 16mm projector and a 8mm projector that can be checked out for city functions or private organizations.

Projects for the next year include a new puppet theater and classes this summer in puppetry. Also, there will be a special summer program

called "Heritage of the Arts" with classes in music, art, drama, and fold games. Children from Wayne, Washington, and Lexington have been invited to attend.

An improvement for the Purcell library is to acquire a larger building since 1,500 good books were removed due to a lack of space. New chairs and tables are needed and a new electric typewriter.

RUSH SPRINGS

The Rush Springs library serves its immediate area which includes people from the Agawam area. One special service the library offers is no overdue charge to the elderly or those who come to the library rarely. Three school classes a week visit the library to check books out.

Future projects hoped to be accomplished are to create study discussion groups and establish the Dewey System for all non-fiction books.

A recommendation to the Rush Springs library is to acquire reference material, new books with a special emphasis on junior level books. More reading space is needed to encourage more people to attend.

TIPTON

Volunteers from the 4-H Club run the Tipton library with the help of some local citizens. A reading program for children is sometimes offered and services are extended to a nearby orphanage.

With Tillman County withdrawing from the Southern Prairie Library System the bi-monthly bookmobile will no longer serve the Tipton vicinity, therefore, only donations will keep the library alive.

One recommendation for the Tipton library would be to conduct a fund raising program to finance new books and pay monthly bills.

WALTERS

Since Walters has the only library in Cotton County, it provides service to everyone in the county.

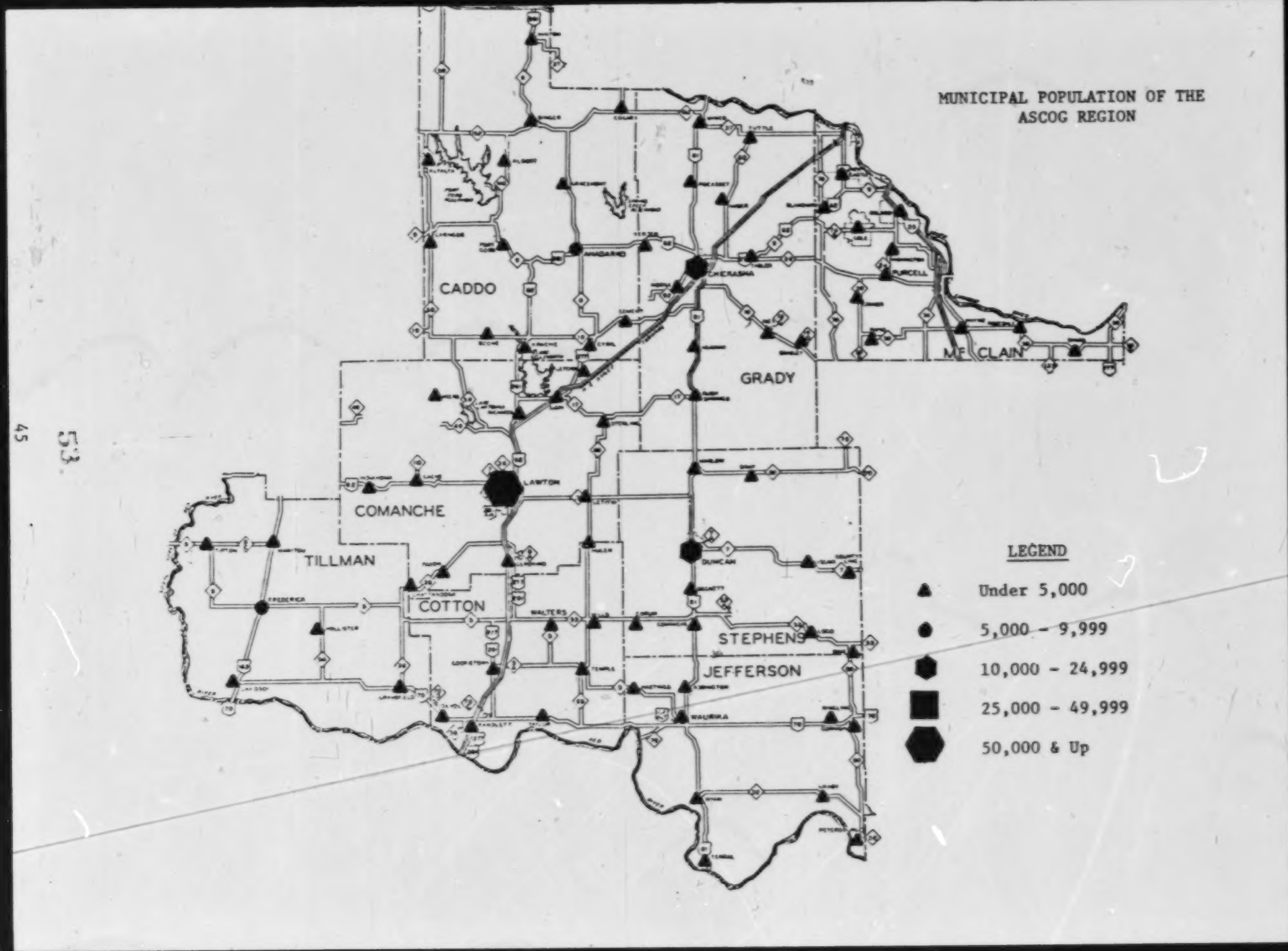
Service is extended to those who cannot come to the library and exhibits are always on display.

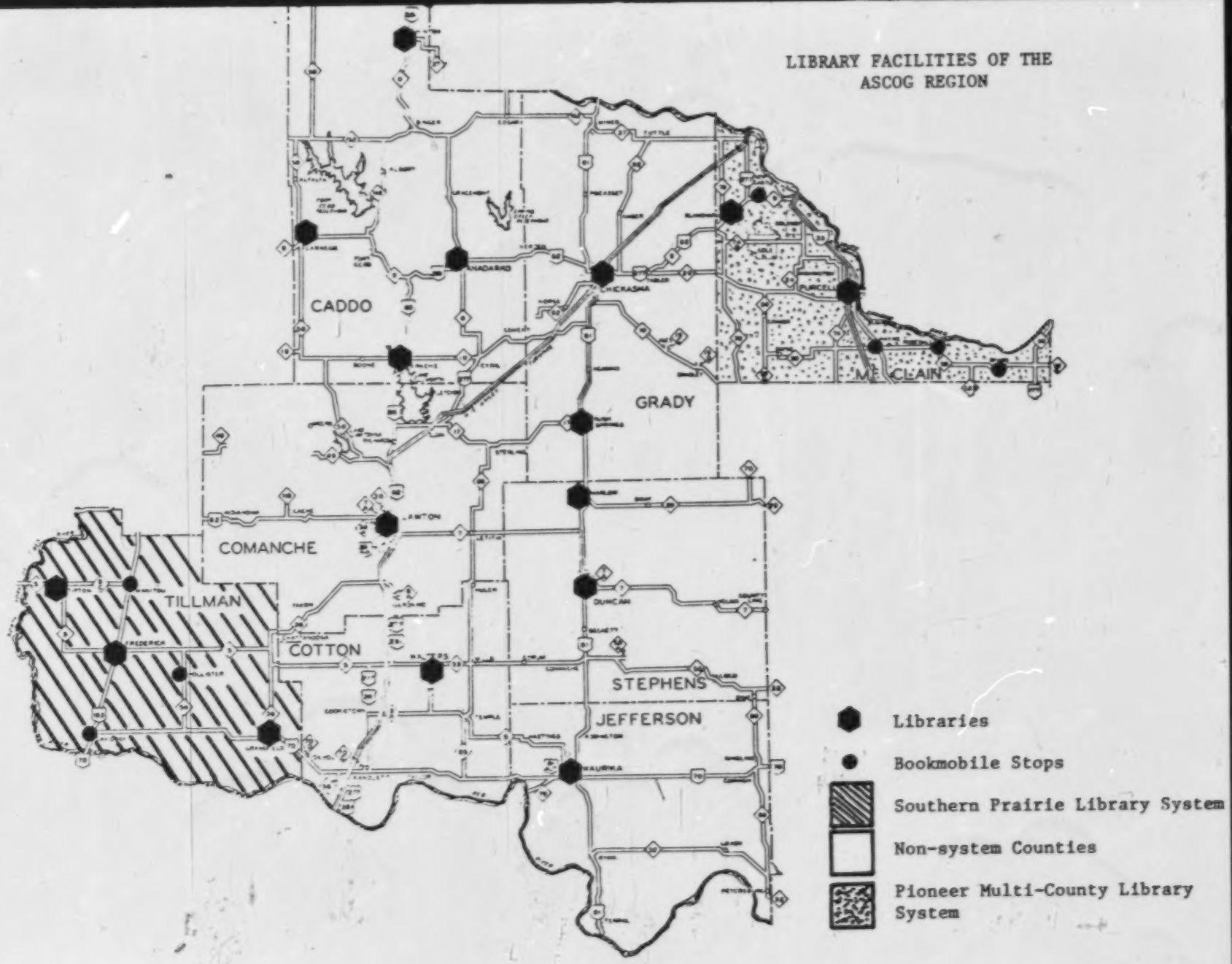
A recommendation for the Walters library is to request funds from the county since they make use of the library and apply that money to buy or rent a larger building. Possibly some summer programs for children should be considered.

WAURIKA

The only library facilities in Jefferson County are located in Waurika. Possibly, they could request funds from the county or the other towns to help support a larger building and some special services.

If financially possible, programs for children should be created and services should be extended to the elderly and handicapped.


MUNICIPAL POPULATION OF THE
ASCOG REGION
CADDO
GRADY
MC CLAIN
COMANCHE
LAWTON
TILLMAN
COTTON
STEPHENS
JEFFERSON
LEGEND
Under 5,000
5,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 24,999
25,000 - 49,999
50,000 & Up


LIBRARY FACILITIES OF THE
ASCOG REGION
CADDO
GRADY
MCCLAIN
COMANCHE
TILLMAN
COTTON
STEPHENS
JEFFERSON
Libraries
Bookmobile Stops
Southern Prairie Library System
Non-system Counties
Pioneer Multi-County Library System

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF THE ANADARKO LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	23,789	1,700	3,450	150	3	150	6	6	34
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	26,728	3,341	2,673	880	3	1,400	5	2	30

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
23,789	16,517	69%	7,272	31%	14,510	9,279	2	36	375

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$13,645	$11,745	$595	$1,305	-0-	-0-	3

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday -0- Tuesday 12pm-7pm Wednesday 12pm-7pm

Thursday 12pm-7pm Friday 12pm-7pm Saturday 12pm-6pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE APACHE LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	5,367	600	1,296	45	1	54	3	-0-	10
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
5,367	3,867	72%	1,500	28%	3,667	1,700	-0-	-0-	Donations

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City & Donations	$1,080	$740	$240	$1,080	-0-	0	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday -0- Tuesday 2:30pm-5:30pm Wednesday -0-

Thursday 2:30pm-5:30pm Friday -0- Saturday 9am-1pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE BLANCHARD LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	4,094	410	560	180	2	50	6	1	32
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
4,094	1,967	48%	2,127	52%	2,661	1,433	1	16	150

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
County Levy	$6,317	4,992	-0-	$2,325	-0-	0	2

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 1pm-5:30pm

Tuesday 1pm-7:30pm

Wednesday 10am-12pm & 1pm-5:30pm

Thursday 1pm-5:30pm

Friday 10am-12pm 1pm-5pm

Saturday 10am-2pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	3,815	720	1,250	90	1	25	3	-0-	9
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
3,815	2,896	76%	919	24%	1,844	1,971	-0-	5	100

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
Donations & City	$1,200	$900	-0-	$300	-0-	0	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday -0- Tuesday 2pm-5pm Wednesday -0-

Thursday 2pm-5pm Friday -0- Saturday 2pm-5pm

Sunday -0-

NOTE: In 1974 the City started paying the personnel check.

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE CHICKASHA LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	48,410	8,096	13,000	3,660	5	680	6	5	57
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	56,776	7,097	5,678	1,680	6	1,000	5	2	30

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
48,410	33,887	70%	14,523	30%	19,848	28,562	10	130	1,200

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$50,650	$31,500	$10,500	$8,650	-0-	3	2

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 9am-9pm Tuesday 9am-9pm Wednesday 9am-9pm

Thursday 9am-6pm Friday 9am-6pm Saturday 9am-12pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE DUNCAN LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	38,000	4,026	2,984	360	7	300	6	5	51
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	78,875	9,859	7,888	2,180	8	1,000	5	2	30

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
38,000	28,000	74%	10,000	26%	12,666	25,334	7	150	2,000

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$57,870	$37,145	$5,925	$14,800	-0-	6	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 10am-8pm Tuesday 10am-8pm Wednesday 10am-8pm

Thursday 10am-8pm Friday 10am-6pm Saturday 9am-12pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE FREDERICK LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	13,500	215	3,000	180	4	70	6	0	33
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	25,528	3,191	2,553	820	4	500	5	2	30

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
13,500	7,900	60%	5,600	40%	6,775	6,725	1	27	150

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City & County	$14,150	$11,400	$750	$1,200	-0-	-0-	4

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 12:30pm-6pm Tuesday 12:30pm-6pm Wednesday 12:30pm-6pm

Thursday 12:30pm-6pm Friday 12:30pm-6pm Saturday 12:30pm-6pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE GRANDFIELD LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	4,629	700	1,062	216	1	100	5	-0-	20
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
4,629	3,707	80%	922	20%	3,275	1,354	-0-	5	125

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City & County	$1,630	$800	Paid by City	($500 City) $830 ($300 County)	-0-	-0-	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday -0- Tuesday 1pm-5pm Wednesday 1pm-5pm

Thursday 1pm-5pm Friday 9am-1pm Saturday 9am-1pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE HINTON LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	4,500	260	1,980	480	1	144	6	0	24
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
4,500	2,800	62%	1,700	38%	3,500	1,000	-0-	-0-	250

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City		$1,800	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 12:30pm-4:30pm Tuesday 12:30pm-4:30pm Wednesday 12:30pm-4:30pm

Thursday 12:30pm-4:30pm Friday 12:30pm-4:30pm Saturday 12:30pm-4:30pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE LAWTON LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	68,551	12,000	37,706	32,855	17	1,440	6	4	65
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	100,000	6,250	10,000	6,660	27	4,050	7	4	66

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
68,551	51,191	74%	17,360	26%	14,396	54,155	23	183	5,000

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$162,230	$95,420	$34,410	$32,400	-0-	12	5

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 9am-9pm Tuesday 9am-9pm Wednesday 9am-9pm

Thursday 9am-9pm Friday 9am-6pm Saturday 9am-5pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE MARLOW LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	4,796	825	2,900	1,500	1	320	5	1	26
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,190	1,024	1,019	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	20

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
4,796	3,481	73%	1,315	27%	3,462	1,334	-0-	-0-	300

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$4,036	$3,036	$1,000	-0-	-0-	0	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 12pm-5pm (9am-1pm) Summer
Tuesday 12pm-5pm (9am-1pm) Summer
Wednesday 12pm-5pm (9am-1pm) Summer
Thursday 2pm-8pm (9am-1pm) Summer
Friday 12pm-5pm (9am-1pm) Summer
Saturday -0-
Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE PURCELL LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	12,123	741	1,110	210	4	100	6	1	49
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	12,304	1,588	1,230	650	1	300	-0-	-0-	20

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
12,123	7,188	59%	4,935	41%	4,040	11,123	6	60	750

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City & County	$22,250.20	$16,250	-0-	$4,950	-0-	2	2

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 9am-5:30pm Tuesday 9am-5:30pm Wednesday 9am-5:30pm

Thursday 9am-8pm Friday 9am-5:30pm Saturday 9am-1pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE RUSH SPRINGS LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	8,000	950	1,400	300	1	70	3	-0-	12
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
8,000	7,300	91%	700	9%	7,800	200	-0-	2	75

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$100	$90	City pays	$10	-0-	0	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday -0- Tuesday 1pm-5pm Wednesday -0-

Thursday 1pm-5pm Friday -0- Saturday 1pm-5pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE TIPTON LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	3,000	100	400	40	0	24	3	-0-	4.5
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
3,000	1,200	60%	1,800	40%	2,250	750	-0-	-0-	20

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City & County	$200	-0-	$150	$50	-0-	-0-	Volunteer

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 4pm-5:30pm Tuesday -0- Wednesday 4pm-5:30pm

Thursday -0- Friday 4pm-5:30pm Saturday -0-

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF THE WALTERS LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	11,222	980	1,200	180	2	75	6	-0-	24
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	20

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
11,222	6,374	60%	4,488	40%	7,294	3,928	1	17	250

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$3,276.70	$2,437.50	-0-	$839.20	-0-	0	2

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 8am-12pm Tuesday 8am-12pm Wednesday 8am-12pm

Thursday 8am-12pm Friday 8am-12pm Saturday 8am-12pm

Sunday -0-

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
OF THE WAURIKA LIBRARY

	Total Volumes	Shelving Linear Feet	Floor Space Square Feet	Reader Space Square Feet	Staff	Staff Space Square Feet	Time of Operation		
							Days	Nights	Hours
Actual Library Characteristics	5,000	400	825	90	1	24	3	0	12
Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines	10,000	1,300	1,000	500	1	300	-0-	-0-	-0-

BOOKS - COLLECTIONS

Total Volume	Adult Volume	Percentage	Juvenile Volumes	Percentage	Fiction	Non-fiction	Newspapers	Magazines	Volumes Added Annually
5,000	4,700	94%	300	6%	4,500	1,000	1	-0-	-0-

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Funding		Expenditures				Personnel	
Source	Amount	Personnel	Overhead	Books & Equipment	Surplus	Full-Time	Part-Time
City	$600	-0-	$50 per mo.	-0-	-0-	-0-	1

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday 1pm-5pm Tuesday -0- Wednesday 1pm-5pm

Thursday -0- Friday 1pm-5pm Saturday -0-

Sunday -0-

SERVICES EXTENDED BY THE ASCOG LIBRARIES

	Anadarko	Apache	Carnegie	Hinton	Lawton	Walters	Rush Springs	Chickasha	Waurika	Blanchard
Lending Books for Home Use	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Reading Reference	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Reading Guidance				X	X	X	X	X		
Telephone Information Ser.				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Community Information Ser.					X					
Paperback Books		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Large Print Books					X			X		
Inter-Library Loan				X	X	X	X	X		
Program Planning					X					
Study Discussion								X		
Talking Books								X		
Exhibits	X				X			X		
Pamphlet Files	X			X				X		
Phonograph Records				X	X			X		
Photo Duplication Machine								X		
Educational Program					X			X		
State & Federal Documents			X	X	X	X	X	X		
OTIS	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		

CHAPTER III: EVALUATION

CONCLUSIONS

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries, in its "Goals for '75", established certain minimum library standards for the ASCOG Region. Ideally, there ought to be 730,038 volumes in the eight county area, but actually the total comes to only 258,796. By their standards, a minimum staff of 97 should be operating the sixteen ASCOG libraries, while, in actuality, there are only fifty-one (51) personnel. Staff space should be 14,550 square feet but its only 3,626 square feet. Reading space is only 10,966 square feet when the minimum standards require 21,900 square feet. And, finally, shelving space calls for 73,001 linear feet but currently there is only 32,723 linear feet.

Evaluating the libraries, on an individual basis, not one met all the minimum standards established in the "Oklahoma Public Libraries Goals for '75 ". But libraries holding membership in library systems can easily meet the minimum standards of total book volume and staff assistance just by having access to the various system services. When libraries share material and services they are permitted to meet the prescribed goals without encountering undue financial hardships.

While researching the libraries only the quantity of books and periodicals were compiled and not the quality. For example, a library may meet the minimum standards for total books but may fail to meet the standards of Public Libraries Catalog, the Children's Catalog or the H.W. Wilson Fiction Catalog. A library may also have the minimum number of periodicals required but fail to meet the standards prepared by the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

The major problem of all libraries is a lack of space, whether it was space for books, the reader or the staff. Although space was a problem with system libraries, they could still offer more service to their citizens by allowing the system service center to retain special service equipment.

Another problem encountered by libraries is financial aid. While some libraries are supported by the City they reside in, others rely solely on donations and volunteers. Nearly all libraries extend their services to surrounding communities and a few provide services to their whole county yet they receive no additional funds for doing so.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the many services a multi-county library system can offer, it is recommended that all non-system counties (Jefferson, Cotton, Comanche, Stephens, Grady, Caddo, and Tillman) join an existing library system or begin the necessary steps to create one.

Those counties already involved in a library system should maintain their membership due to the excellent benefits they are currently receiving.

Should the non-system counties join into a library system, branch libraries should be created and bookmobile service needs to be extended to the rural areas.

Although it would be impossible for the existing libraries to immediately adopt the goals prescribed by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, they should at least use them in the future as a guideline, when library changes are going to be made.

BENEFITS OF A MULTI-COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM

To recommend that the counties join a library system was not difficult once the advantages were displayed. Libraries that work together and share services and materials will meet the full needs of their users. Specialized resources, on a larger scale, can reach a reader in a small remote place who would normally not have access to these materials.

When an independent library receives limited funds from their governmental unit, very little of that money can filter back to the people in services and when that is the case the locality suffers.

The local library is neither weakened nor eliminated from their responsibilities when they become part of a multi-county library system. On the contrary, its membership in such a system would enable it to bring many resources and services to its clientele, that were previously unattainable. The needs for information, leisure and knowledge are met. A community library picks up a new role by being the vital link which connects the reader with the complete resources of the system. The library system eliminates burdensome and expensive functions on the part of a small library and its staff. All programs are coordinated by one staff - while it would be too expensive for each independent library to hire additional help.

All funds saved through the library system could go towards expanding new services and additional materials and supplies.

One staff could offer each library such services as maintenance of catalog cards, coordination of educational and cultural programs, all financial records, preparation of book lists, administration of bookmobile services, news releases, rotation of books, technical assistance, and preparation of bibliographies.

CHAPTER IV: RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

CADDO COUNTY

Geographically, it would be most favorable for Caddo County to unite with Grady County in establishing a multi-county library system. A branch library should be located at Binger due to its ideal location, therefore, Lookeba, Albert, Cogar, and Eakly can also use the facilities.

A bookmobile, if one is funded, should extend services to Ft. Cobb, Cement, Cyril and Hydro.

The system service center, for the multi-county library system, should be located in Chickasha due to its already large book collection and services.

Due to the current recession with its inflated prices, it would probably be more economical and realistic to share the cost of a multi-county library system with three counties or more. In this case, it would be more practical for Caddo County to merge with Grady County and Comanche County with Lawton as the system service center.

A third idea to consider would be for Caddo County to join the Western Plains Multi-County Library system. The Western Plains System includes Roger Mills, Dewey, Custer, and Washita Counties with Clinton as the system service center.

COMANCHE COUNTY

Beyond comparison, Comanche County is in an ideal location to share a multi-county library system with numerous counties. If it were

financially feasible, Comanche County should join Cotton County in establishing a system library and have Lawton be the system service center, due to its already active bookmobile service.

With this, a branch library should be constructed at Fletcher since no library facilities are located in the North and Northeastern sections of the county. The bookmobile service should extend bi-monthly services to Chattanooga, Faxon, Geronimo, Indiahoma, Cache, Elgin, and Sterling.

No doubt economic necessity searches a more prudent alternative, so, sparingly, it appears that Comanche County could unite with Caddo, Cotton, and Grady Counties with Lawton still the system service center.

Future prospects could also include Tillman County and/or Stephens County.

COTTON COUNTY

For Cotton County it would be much to their advantage to cooperate with Comanche County in establishing a multi-county library system.

Without question, Lawton should be the system service center, but a branch library needs to be located at Temple since no library facilities are established in the eastern part of the county.

To remedy the lack of library services in the southern portion of Cotton County, bookmobile service should extend to Randlett and Devol.

GRADY COUNTY

If financially possible, Grady County should merge with Caddo County in a multi-county library system with Chickasha as the system service

center due to its geographical location, large book collection and services. Since there are no library facilities in the northern-most sections of Grady County a branch library needs to be established either at Minco or Tuttle. Bi-monthly bookmobile service should be extended to Verden, Alex, Pocasset, and Bradley.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Presently only one library exists in Jefferson County which leaves an urgent need to extend more services to the people. This need can be fulfilled by approving a two mill levy and joining the Chickasaw Library System which includes Carter County and Love County. Should this be the case, a branch library needs to be established at Ryan to furnish library services to the southern-most section of the county.

The bookmobile service should extend to Hastings, Petersburg, Addington, and Ringling.

An alternative for Jefferson County is to join Stephens County in a multi-county library system with the system service center in Duncan. Or, Jefferson County could merge with Stephens County and Cotton County with Duncan stil' the system service center.

McCLAIN COUNTY

McClain County should serve as a model and inspiration to the other seven ASCOG counties. The recommendation to McClain County is to continue their membership in the Pioneer Multi-County Library system which also includes Cleveland County.

One possible advice would be to lengthen bookmobile service to Payne

and Criner in the southwestern-most part of the county where services are not currently extended.

STEPHENS COUNTY

Conceivably, Stephens County should cooperate with Jefferson County in creating a multi-county library system. Duncan would be the logical place for the system service center due to its new building and much larger collection of books and services.

Since the entire eastern part of Stephens County is without library facilities, it would be of urgent need to have the branch library located in Velma. The bookmobile service should make bi-monthly visits to Comanche, Empire City and Loco.

An option to this idea would be for Stephens County to join Jefferson County and Cotton County in creating a multi-county library system with Duncan still being the system service center due to its ideal geographical location.

TILLMAN COUNTY

The choice for Tillman County is either rejoin the Southern Prairie Library System by voting 'yes' for a two mill levy or allow the libraries in Tipton, Frederick, and Grandfield to return to their prior, independent status.

A less favorable and more long range alternative would be for Tillman County to establish a multi-county library system with Cotton County. Because Frederick has the space available, it should be considered for the system service center. A branch library is desperately needed in the southwestern part of the county that could be located at Davidson. Bookmobile stops should be at Manitou and Hollister on a bi-monthly basis.

APPENDIX A

ESSENCE OF A GOOD LIBRARY

Incorporated in every democracy is one principle which falls upon every public institution and that is to stand ready at all times to show an account of itself to the people they serve and show cause why the people should continue to support them. In a democratic society no institution is so noble that its right to exist is beyond challenge.

The public library is just such an institution but carries a dual function. First, it must be operated by public servants, who are specialists in their field and, second, remember that its support rests solely upon all taxpayers.

A responsibility of the librarian is not only to insure that the doors are open to all but also that the library is inviting. Because the overwhelming majority of the people come to a library to gain quick access to the world's best thoughts and seek all that is known to mankind. The importance in maintaining the vital information for posterity is totally beyond our computations. Therefore, it is the business of the public librarian to keep those doors open and see that no stumbling blocks lie in the path of those who desire to enter. Whatever contributes to this end is good library practice. Anything contrary, irregardless, of the rules, is most assuredly detrimental to all.

Any old conceptions that were once held about libraries and librarians are now fully antiquated because libraries do not exist just to give employment to librarians. Nor do libraries exist as obscure repositories of knowledge surrounded by tall, dull concrete walls that encompass

poorly lit rows of countless, dusty books. A library does not live solely for the purpose of helping people get along in the world, or just to help students make better grades or help businessmen make more money. In point of fact, each of these functions is a legitimate part of a library, but it is doubtful if all were combined would constitute the whole purpose of the library. Today more is demanded of a library and these wants must be met with enthusiasm. The new role which libraries are taking on, is one which allows ineffectual methods to be discarded for new ideas and new services which the public is crying for.

APPENDIX B

PROCEDURES IN ESTABLISHING A MULTI-COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM

The initial step in establishing a multi-county library system is to contact people in the County and surrounding counties to assess the interest in improving their library service. A very important piece of advice is to educate the people of precisely what a library system is and show the advantages of having one.

Next, show the County Commissioners that there is an interest in a library system, by acquiring petitions. Following the petitions, all City Councils of cities of 2,000 population or more will need to enact ordinances creating the library district, using forms provided by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The Board of County Commissioners also need to adopt a resolution creating the library district and call for a county-wide two-mill levy library tax election.

Once the tax is voted, forward the original signed copies of the documents to the Board of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries for their approval of the library district and funding.

If funds are available, request an establishment grant to assist the new library district in the initial cost of getting started. These grant funds will depend on Federal Allotments to Oklahoma and State-aid funds appropriated by the Oklahoma Legislature.

APPENDIX C

ASCOG LIBRARIES

CADDO COUNTY

Anadarko Public Library
Mrs. Gail Davis, Librarian
302 West Oklahoma
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Apache Public Library
Mrs. Osa Rogers, Librarian
Apache, Oklahoma 73006

Carnegie Public Library
Mrs. Ruth Reece, Librarian
Carnegie, Oklahoma 73015

Norman Smith Memorial Library
Mrs. Claudia Daugherty, Librarian
100 South Broadway, P.O. Box 142
Hinton, Oklahoma 73047

COMANCHE COUNTY

Lawton Public Library
Mrs. Bernice Jackson, Librarian
110 S.W. 4th Street
Lawton, Oklahoma 73501

COTTON COUNTY

Walters Public Library
Mrs. Monta Balding, Librarian
Walters, Oklahoma 73572

GRADY COUNTY

Rush Springs Public Library
Mrs. Connie Dodd, Librarian
City Hall
Rush Springs, Oklahoma 73082

Chickasha Public Library
Mrs. Norman Welch, Librarian
527 Iowa
Chickasha, Oklahoma 73018

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Waurika Public Library
Mrs. Brenda Roberts, Librarian
107 West 'E'
Waurika, Oklahoma 73573

McCLAIN COUNTY
(Pioneer Multi-County Library System)

Blanchard Public Library
Mrs. Jane Kimbrough, Librarian
116 North Main
Blanchard, Oklahoma 73010

Purcell Public Library
Mrs. Mary Sherman, Librarian
228 North 2nd
Purcell, Oklahoma 73080

STEPHENS COUNTY

Marlow Public Library
Mrs. H.B. Calhoun, Librarian
Marlow, Oklahoma 73055

Duncan Public Library
Mrs. Farris B. Lake, Librarian
307 North 8th
Duncan, Oklahoma 73533

TILLMAN COUNTY

Tipton Public Library
North Broadway (100 block)
Tipton, Oklahoma 73570

Frederick Public Library
Mrs. Eldon Boyd, Librarian
P.O. Box 969
Frederick, Oklahoma 73542

Grandfield Public Library
Mrs. Ernest Mundkowski, Librarian
215 South Main
Grandfield, Oklahoma 73546